to the extent possible, periodical inspection of stocks and undertaking timely disinfestation measures for pest control by qualified and trained staff. In case of cover and plinth storage special measures such as use of proper dunnage, covering, lashing and proper aeration are adopted. In addition, steps have been taken for augmentation of covered storage capacity, 10 per cent weighment at all points of handling to the extent possible, installation of weigh-bridges, strict quality control at the time of purchase, reduction in quantum of filling, introduction of machine stitching, avoidance of loading in open wagons to the extent possible, effective supervision and surprise checks and tightening of security measures.

Progress of land reforms

1804. SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise progress of land reforms till date;

(b) whether it is a fact that some States are going ahead of others in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in some States distribution of vested land among the landless has virtually stopped; and

(d) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) Inter-State comparisons of the implementation of land reforms are rendered difficult due to diversity and variations obtaining from State to State regarding the agrarian structure, legislative provisions and administrative system for implementation of land reforms. However, in the context of their own situation some States may show better results in some aspects of land reforms than in others.

As a result of the abolition of intermediary tenures which prevailed over nearly 40 per cent of the area of the country, more than 20 million tenants have been brought in direct contact with the State. Besides, this of an estimated 6 million hectares of waste, fallow and other classes of land vested in the State, a large proportion has been distributed to landless and marginal holders. A few intermediary tenures still remain to be abolished in some States like jotedarise in Meghalaya, some intermediarise of non-agricultural character situated in urban areas of Uttar Pradesh and communidades in Goa. Under tenancy reforms, legislative provisions for security of tenure, protection against evictions and regulation of rent have been made in most States, while in some States laws have been enacted for conferment of ownership rights on tenants The States where ownership rights have been given to the general body of tenants through one measure or the other are Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area), Assam, Bihar, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. As a result of these, an estimated 7.72 million tenants have acquired ownership of about 5.6 million hectares. Through Operation Barga in West Bengal, over 13 lakh bargadars (share-croppers) have been brought on record. This step would provide them legal protection against eviction and enable them to obtain developmental assistance.

In the implementation of land ceiling laws, variations exist in the legislative provisions regarding levels of ceilings, units of application, and exemptions granted under the ceiling laws etc. in different States. There are no ceiling laws in Meghalaya Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Sikkim and Mizoram and the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, Chandigarh and Lakshadweep. As a result of the imposition of ceilings, 73.48 lakh acres of land has so far been declared surplus of which 44.92 lakh acres has been distributed to 41.52 lakh beneficiaries. State-

wise performance in this respect is contained in statement-I. (*See* below).

Statement-I

Progress of Distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land

(Area in Acres)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Area declared surplus	Area distributed
1	Andhra Pradesh	854398	381198
2	Assam	605368	393662
3	Bihar	474621	239759
4	Gujarat	246284	107554
5	Haryana	119524	11236
6	Himachal Pradesh	284053	3340
7	Jammu and Kashmir	456000	450000
8	Karnataka	291963	106621
9	Kerala	127932	60726
10	Madhya Pradesh	303165	146112
11	Maharashtra	701200	520291
12	Manipur	1705	1685
13	Orissa	174232	144273
14	Punjab	133441	103453
15	Rajasthan	613432	404112
16	Tamil Nadu	169797	127173
17	Tripura	2010	1596
18	Uttar Pradesh	510235	347702
19	West Bengal	1255710	336322
20	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8353	541
21	Delhi	1153	312
22	Pondicherry	4976	2371
	TOTAL	7348152	4491617

In respect of consolidation of holdings, States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh are far ahead of other States. However, in certain States, consolidation is done only on a voluntary basis. A total area of 584.72 lakh hectares has been consolidated in the country so far. The progress of area consolidated in different States is in statement-II (*See* below).

Statement-II

Statement showing the Progress of Consolidation of holdings

(Area in lakh hectares)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total area consolidated (Reported till date)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.31
2	Bihar	14.03
3	Delhi (UT)	2.57
4	Gujarat	26.24
5	Haryana	42.87
6	Himachal Pradesh	6.34
7	Jammu & Kashmir	0.47
8	Karnataka	10.83
9	Madhya Pradesh	38.66
10	Maharashtra	197.49
11	Orissa	6.05
12	Punjab	49.04
13	Rajasthan	17.12
14	Uttar Pradesh	169.70
	TOTAL	584.72

N.B: Figures in respect of Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, and Himachal Pradesh are under reconcilitation.

As regards position of land records, some of the North-Eastern States have no land record system as cadastral surveys have not yet been carried out there. In respect of remaining States of the country, original survey has not been carried out in some isolated pockets of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra etc. whereas revisional surveys have not been completed in many States such as Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc. Most States also do not have a system of regular updating of land records. Even in States which have such an arrangement, mutation cases are reported to be in arrears.

(c) and (d) It is true that in States of Haryana, Kerala, Manipur, Punjab, Tripura and Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry and Delhi, very little surplus ceiling land is now available for distribution to landless as the land not yet been distributed is either locked in litigation or cannot be distributed due to other reasons.

States have been advised to plug loopholes in the ceiling laws and tighten their implementation in order to have more land available for distribution. Various steps have been suggested to them for expeditious disposal of pending ceilling cases including setting up tribunals under Article 323-B of the Constitution, and constitution of separate benches for ceiling cases in High Courts. The consensus of Revenue Ministers Conferences on various aspects of land reforms implementation has also been conveyed to these States for necessary action. Land being a State subject, the responsibility to act upon these suggestions rests with the State Government.

Uniform labour laws in South Asian Region

1805. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Asian Regional Trade Union Council (SARTUC) has demanded to various Governments in the region to have a dialogue with trade union representatives on the uniformity of labour laws from the trade union point of view;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to examine the demand of the SARTUC and also propose to bring forward uniform labour laws; and

(c) if so, full details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) No memorandum has been received by the Government in this regard.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

बिना बारी के भूखण्डों का आवंटन

1806. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
श्री राम नरेश यादव :

क्या **शहरी विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने चालू वर्ष में 1 जनवरी, 1988 से 30 सितम्बर, 1988 तक की अवधि के दौरान अनेक आवासीय, औद्योगिक और व्यापारिक भूखंडों और मकानों का बिना पारी के आवंटन किया है ; यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा ऐसे आवंटन के क्या कारण है; और

(ख) क्या ऐसे आवंटनों के लिए कतिपय लोगों द्वारा सिफारिश की गई थी यदि हां, तो उन आवंटनों की कुल संख्या क्या है जो बिना किसी सिफारिश के किए गए ?

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) 1 जनवरी, 1988 से 30 सितम्बर 1988 तक की अवधि के दौरान रिहायशी, औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक प्लाटों का बिना बारी का कोई आवंटन नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।

फसल बीमा योजना को पुनः आरम्भ किया जाना

1807. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा :

क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने लम्बित पड़ी फसल बीमा योजना को पुनः प्रारंभ करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि योजना आयोग द्वारा उठायी गयी कतिपय आशंकाओं को दूर कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस योजना को अविलम्ब लागू न किए जाने के क्या